MAY ESCAPE HANGING

Case of Assassin Prendergast Now in a Judicial Tangle.

It Is Claimed Judge Chetlain Had No Authority to Stay the Execution of the Death Sentence.

MR. DARROW'S STATEMENT

His Reasons for Trying to Save the Murderer's Life.

"Buff" Higgins, Who Didn't Want to Die on the Same Gallows with Mayor Harrison's Slayer, Executed.

CHICAGO, March 23 .- The Prendergast insanity hearing will come up in Judge Chetlain's court to-morrow morning. The State will enter upon the case under protest, but is preparing to introduce expert testimony to show that the assassin is at the present time responsible for his acts. The case for Prendergast will be conducted by attorneys Gregory and Darrow, who will be assisted by the lawyers who conducted the defense before Judge Brentano. Neither side expects to devote much time to getting a jury. In fact, attorney Darrow to-day proposed to the State's attorney that the case be submitted to a jury of physicians, stating that he would abide by the decision reached by the medical men. State's Attorney Kern, however, declined to agree to the plan of the suggestion at once, but took the proposition under advisement. Should he determine to accept that way of disposing of the case, and it is found to be legal, much time and expense may be saved. In any event, the State's attorney refused to be a willing party to the proceedings, maintaining the ground assumed by Judge Chetlain last

The situation, as presented by the State's attorney, is that the court had no authority to issue a stay of execution, which was equivalent to altering the Governor's writ, and has no jurisdiction in the case. Trouble for some one is anticipated if it should be found that the murderer is sane. In that case, the State holds, there is a great question as to what legal method would be necessary to put the rope about the assassin's neck, and admits that even should Judge Chetlain assume that authority, the friends of the defendant could go into another court and secure a writ of habeas corpus, releasing him from custody, on the ground that Judge Chetlain had no jurisdiction and the time set for execution had passed. The law directly states, it is said, that should the hour for an execution pass without the fulfillment of the law, the sheriff is responsible for the miscarriage of justice. In fact, all manner of legal difficulties are anticipated as a result of a declaration of sanity, while, on the other hand, it is admitted that should the condemned be adjudged insane the case will end forever. To relieve the sheriff of responsibility and to prevent the execution of Prendergast, the order of Judge Chetlain postponing the execution of Prendergast until April 6 was served on Sheriff Gilbert this morning Attorney C. S. Darrow said this after-

noon: "The further away from Chicago you get the more bitter you will find the feeling against Prendergast. In the southern part of the State the prejudice is intense. Without knowing the first thing about the case or considering the mental condition of Prendergast, they say, 'Hang him.' Lies tenant Governor Gill no doubt decided the case before he ever heard from me. He stated that he had been influenced by public opinion, and beyond a doubt that alone influences him.

"My entire interest in this case," continued Mr. Darrow, who is remarkably i earnest in his effort to save Prendergast. "is that of a humane man. Soon after the assassination of Mayor Harrison I became impressed with the idea that the outcast who had taken his life was insane and would not receive just treatment in the Criminal Court. The case was one that could not be passed upon by the average citizen without prejudice. My views were published in a Chicago paper, and at once was appealed to by the lawyers for the lefendant and members of his family. At the Iroquois Club I met many prominent men-members of the bench and bar-who entertained my views. When Prendergast was sentened to be hanged they argued that some one should take up the case. Mr. Gregory and I agreed to do so, and from that time we have done all in our power to save Prendergast from the gallows. All that we have done has been in the interest of justice. We have given our time without compensation and have borne all our own Who will meet the cost of the proposed

insanity trial?" Mr. Darrow was asked. "I don't know. All that has been done in the case since we took hold of it has been paid for by Mr. Gregory and myself. We shall probably meet the expense of this proceeding for the present, but many promnent and a few public men have offered to contribute to a fund to give Prendergast the benefit of the law. Therefore it is likely that the court expenses will be met by public subscription. Neither Mr. Gregory nor myself expect any compensation for what we have done or may be able to ac-

Messrs Darrow and Gregory are among the foremost lawyers in Chicago. Their connection with the case has been a surprise, as neither needs advertising and both eschew criminal practice.

HIGGINS HANGED.

He Claimed to Be a Victim of Police Persecution.

CHICAGO, March 23 .- "Buff" Higgins, whose request not to be executed on the same gallows with assassin Prendergast was refused by the Supreme Court of the State, but whose piea was indirectly granted by Judge Chetlain in giving the assassin a respite, was hanged in the county jailyard here at 12:08 p. m. Higgins died game. On the scaffold he kissed a crucifix, and, smiling, said "Good-bye" to the priests. His death was apparently painless. As the clatter of the falling trap rang through the cell corridors the prisoners raised a cry of "Hang Prendergast," "Hang Prendergast." The little assassin of Mayor Harrison crawled further into the corner of his cell. where he sat trembling with rage and fear. Prendergast would have nothing to say about the hanging, and seemed overcome with the terror by the sounds accompanying the execution which he so narrowly es-

Before Higgins went to the gallows he said to a reporter: "If I had not been persecuted by the police year after year I would not be here. They made their attacks on me every time they had an opportunity, and I can prove by West-side people that they threatened frequently to hang me before they got through with me. They are doing it now, and their perjured testimony has led to my conviction and to my death. In the same way I was sent to the penltentiary by them. I contend that I am a victim of police persecution, and these police are here to-day to gloat over me, and that is why I want to show a good nerve to the end. It may convince people a little | had enough fight on our hands at present."

ution after all." During this time Higins's face was slightly flushed with inense excitement of the occasion, but he showed a wonderful nerve and a frankness that almost created a doubt as to the justice of his sentence.

Higgins's crime was one of the most brutal ever committed in Chicago. With two other hard characters, Higgins planned to rob an old citizen named Peter McCooey. When the old man woke and started to protect his house the leader of the gang shot him before he could leave his bed. The murdered man was an employe of the city. few days before the murder Mrs. Mc-Copey drew their savings, amounting to \$400, from a West-side bank. It is supposed that Higgins heard of this and surmised that the money was still in the house.

WILL RESIST THE CUT

Secret Meeting of C. & E. I. Employes at Brazil, Ind.

Second Wage Schedule Announcing Another Reduction Posted-Call for a Convention of Miners.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. BRAZIL, Ind., March 23.-The employes of the C. & E. I. met in secret session at K. of P. Hall, this afternoon, and, it is claimed, made final arrangements to resist the proposed reduction of 10 per cent. It is generally believed that the men will not accede to the reduction, as it is below the rate paid on other roads. The employes were indignant over the article which recently appeared in Chicago papers, in which the C. & E. I. officials were reported as saying the reduction was agreeable to the employes, and that no trouble would occur. The fact that the officials made the cut without consulting the employes has greatly incensed the men, as it is the first action of this kind for many years. A committee, in the near future, will meet the officials, and unless the old scale is restored a strike is almost a certainty. At present the men are receiving only one-third time, and say the dull times affect them more seriously than it does the company. The officials who visited the city yesterday in their special car received no encouragement to induce them to think the reduction would

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., March 23.-Yesterday the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad people posted a second wage schedule announcing a more radical cut in wages than that announced in another schedule posted a few days ago. The employes declare they will not stand the cut, and from present indications the men will strike. A lispatch from Danville, Ill., division headquarters of the road, states that President Carpenter met the union committee of ensineers and firemen in that city yesterday. The committee absolutely refused to accept the new schedule of wages, and it is believed notified President Carpenter that the schedule will have to be withdrawn within a short time or they will tie up the road. The men claim the new schedule makes a cut of 20 to 25 per cent.

Convention of Miners Called. PITTSBURG, Pa., March 23.-President John McBride, of the United Mine Workers of America, has issued a circular calling for the fifth annual convention of the organization, to be held at Columbus, commencing April 10. The convention will be most important one yet held, for at that convention a "national movement" will be considered. This means the total suspension of work by miners throughout America, from Colorado to eastern Pennsylvania. If adopted and a date set, the greatest strike in the history of the miners of Amerca will be inaugurated. There are in Amerca fully 100,000 members of the United Mine Workers' Union. President McBride, in his official call for a convention, sends a programme for independent political action, to discussed and acted upon at the meetng. The proposed political action is based upon the course pursued by the trades unionists of Great Britain. The programme contains compulsory education, a legal eight-hour work day, sanitary inspection bolition of contract system on public works, municipal ownership of street cars and gas and electric-light plants, nationalization of telegraphs, telephones, railroads and mines. If indorsed, the United Mine Workers will bring the propositions before the next convention of the American Fed-

eration of Labor. Arbitration Better Than Strikes. DENVER, Col., March 23 .- J. N. Corbin, editor of the Union Pacific Employes' Magazine, speaking of dispatches from Omaha regarding the probability of a strike said: "From the knowledge I have of the situation at Omaha I think the report untrue. Debs did much talking a week ago, but was set right when informed of the true situation on the road. He assumed that the Union Pacific employes were in the same postion as the men on the Northern Pacific, which is not true. There are yet some labor leaders who consider there is no weapon for labor to use but the strike, but a better way is just what the Inion Pacific employes are now trying to open; that is, the establishment of real arbitration through the courts as they now exist, holding that labor has established rights that courts must recognize. There will be no strike on the Union Pacific no matter how much outsiders may try to stir up one, at least not until the courts have been fully tried.

Growing Fat Under a Boycott. ST. LOUIS, March 23.-A statement in dispatch from Philadelphia that certain St Louis breweries are to be subjected to a labor boycott is amusing here because of the fact that for nearly a year the breweries of St. Louis as embraced in the English syndicate purchases of some years ago, or all in the city but two, have been undergoing that infliction, and, as a manager for the syndicate recently remarked, are "growing fat under it."

Strike of Molders. SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., March 23 .-As a result of the refusal of the management to restore a recent 25 per cent, reduction in wages the molders employed by the Lockwood Manufacturing Company have struck. The company yesterday re-fused to grant the demands of the men for an increase, announcing that a six months'

shut down would be preferable, and the

men did not return to work to-day. Strike and Riot at Key West. KEY WEST, Fla., March 23.-The cigar makers are again on a strike. Yesterday they made their demands on Seidenberg, and when he refused to grant them the strikers became violent. They attempted to mob Seidenberg, and smashed all the windows of the factory. The police were called out, and, after a sharp conflict, the mob was scattered. Several were injured, but

not fatally. After Ten Months. MARTIN'S FERRY, O., March 23 .- The Bridgeport glass works, which makes fruit jars and bottles, has resumed, after a ten months' close-down. The blowers get \$15 per week, the company deducts 10 per cent. of the profits to pay for insurance, breakages, etc., and the profits are to be divided equally between the employers and

the employes. Owing to the Depression. LOWELL, Mass., March 23 .- Owing to the depression in the hosiery business the Pickering hosiery mills will close to-morrow or early next week. When running full force about four hundred persons are

Governor Wnite's Advice to Sports. DENVER, Col., March 23,-when the atention of Governor Waite was called tolay to the report that Louis Houseman, of Chicago, had gone to Cripple Creek to ascertain whether assurances can be given that there will be no interference by the authorities if Corbett and Jackson decide to fight there, he said: "My advice is not to make any arrangements for an international fight in this State. We have

RIOTS RENEWED

Thursday's Disorders at Buda Pesth Continued Yesterday.

Streets Crowded by Students and Others Who Forced a Liberal Display of Crape in Memory of Kossuth.

PARLIAMENT HOUSE STORMED

The Mob Beaten Back and Scattered by the Police.

Cavalry Necessary to Disperse Other Bands of Rioters-Action of Deputies on the Patriot's Death.

BUDA PESTH, March 23 .- The rioting inaugurated by the students yesterday was continued to-day. As a matter of precaution, there was a greater and increased display of mourning emblems this morning, as the students had threatened the citizens who refused to make such an exhibition of respect to the memory of Kossuth. This afternoon the students gathered on the streets and public squares and made violent addresses, in which they referred in flery language to the immense services which Kossuth had rendered to the cause of liberty, and denounced in strong terms the action of the government in allowing him to die in exile. The students were still further incensed at the fact that the authorities had permitted the removal of the black flags which the students had placed inside the theaters last night, and upon making this discovery they prepared for a systematic renewal of the disorder of yesterday. They started to raid the theaters, but were met by a large body of police and driven away.

Soon after an enormous and excited crowd gathered in front of the Parliament House, which was strongly guarded. Led on by the excited students, the people filled the air with shouts and threats, insisting that Parliament was not doing sufficient to honor the memory of the dead patriot. Finally the crowd made a rush towards the doors of the Parliament House, and a sharp engagement with the police followed. The police, strongly reinforced, drove back the mob, but the excited people seemed determined to force an entrance into the House of Parliament, for it required a number of charges on the part of the police before the crowd was kept within a reasonable distance of the doors. The police also had the greatest difficulty in keeping a passageway through the crowds for the arrival of the Deputies, but when was noticed that all these representatives were mourning the people became better humored and heartily cheeped the Deputies, who were recognized on their way to the entrance gates.

ACTION OF THE DEPUTIES. Inside the Parliament house there was a large attendance of Deputies, and the public galleries were packed with people, either dressed in mourning or conspicuously wearing mourning badges. When the President arose to address the house the most profound silence was observed throughout the Chamber. All the Deputies arose from their seats and stood with bowsd heads while the President announced the death of Louis Kossuth. The President was most deeply affected while making his address, and almost broke down when he spoke of the patriot's death in a foreign land. He concluded by asking for the unanimous adoption of the proposals made by Dr. Alexander Wekerle, President of the Council of Ministers, who, at the conference of the Liberal members of the Hungarian Diet, last evening, suggested that the house express the nation's gratitude for the service rendered by Kossuth, and that it also send a telegram expressing sympathy with the family of the dead general. Dr. Wekerle also suggested that a deputation of members of the lower house be appointed to go to Turin in order to place a wreath upon Kossuth's bler, and that the house adjourn until after the fu-After the President had made the propositions agreed upon with Dr. Wekerle, M Justh, leader of the Hungarian Independents, warmly protested against the proposals as being inadequate, lenghtily ex-Kossuth's services and moved that the pense of his funeral be borne by the

state; that his services be recorded in act of Parliament, and that the municipal authorities be instructed to close all theaters until after the funeral. Finally, M. Justh proposed a vote of thanks to the Italian government and to the municipal authorities of Turin for the hospitality which they had extended to the exiled patriot. Count Apponyl moved that Kossuth's death be declared a national loss and that the lower house of the Diet itself pay the expenses of his funeral. Dr. Wekerle, who arose to reply for the government, declared that the latter could only accept the proposals which the President of the House had made to the Deputies. The House then rejected th proposals made by M. Justh and Count Apponyi and adopted, by a large majorthe proposals made by the President

RIOTING RENEWED. Later one of the largest crowds of the day assembled before the opera house and made a riotous demonstration, insisting that the mourning flag should be rehoisted on the building. At first the managers of the opera house refused to listen to the demands of the mob, but when the latter seemed upon the point of forcing its way into the building the black flag was hoisted The Journalists' Club was also threatened by a riotous mob, and the people, headed by students, became so demonstrative that

the police were compelled to fire with blank

cartridges upon the mob, and, in addition,

the police made several charges, scattering

the crowd, wounding a number of people and making many arrests. Cavalry and infantry patrolled the streets during the afternoon and night, but their presence was not sufficient to preserve order. Shortly after dark crowds began to gather in certain of the cafes and other places of public resort. Soon the crowds took to the streets, where their numbers were rapidly augmented, and began acting in a riotous manner. The most serious disorder occurred outside the opera house. The black flag had been hauled down again after the military had succeeded in driving the crowd from the vicinity of the building late in the afternoon, but when this news spread it excited the deepest indignation among the populace. It was said the flag had been hoisted not out of respect for the memory of Kossuth, but simply for the purpose of appeasing the fury of the mob. To-night Andrassy strasse and other streets in the vicinity were filled with a mob, the members of which bitterly denounced the government and the director of the opera house for what was termed the disrespect

shown the memory of the greatest of Mag-

Finally some men in the crowd began to throw stones, while others hurled insulting epithets at the troops and the police. The cavalry and police charged upon them with drawn swords. The mob resisted, and stub-bornly defended every inch of ground. The soldiers and police had their hands full, and it looked after the first charge as though the rioters would turn the tables. Andrassy strasse was filled with a struggling mass of humanity, and the shouts of the mob could be heard as far away as the river. Again and again the crowd was charged. After the second charge they began to give way a little in the direction of the river, keeping up a continual fire of stones upon the troops and police. It was not until several charges were made that the mob began to break up. The soldiers and police used their swords ansparingly, and many rioters were so badly wounded that it was necessary to remove them to the hospital. In the meantime, rioting of a less dangerous character had taken place in other parts of the city. At these points, however, the authorities had comparatively little dif-

ficulty in dispersing the mobs. Order was not restored until midnight. Cordons of troops were placed across the principal streets and all traffic stopped. Crowds had gathered in the most unfrequented streets, and desultory fighting was engaged in until near midnight, when the city became apperently orderly, During the night the authorities received information that the students and their supporters intended to cross the river to Buda for the purpose of helsting a black

flag on the palace of the King of Hun-

distance south of one of the two great bridges which span the Danube from Pesth. The approaches to this bridge and the bridge itself were occupied by a strong force of cavalry under orders to prevent any crowd from passing over. The Margarethen bridge, further up the river, was also guarded. Measures were then taken prevent the mob from crossing the river boats, and in addition to these precautions troops were stationed everywhere about the grounds surrounding the palace. Late at night a crowd proceeded to the Ketten bridge, the one near the palace, but was turned back by the cavalry without much trouble. Some of the men shouted "The King should also mourn," showing that it was the intention of the crowd to proceed to the palace and hoist a mourn-

A Papal Encyclical.

ROME, March 23 .- The Pope's encyclical letter, addressed to the bishops of Poland, Russia, Austria and Prussia, was published to-day. His Holiness says, in brief, that the mission of the papacy is not to teach against the power of princes or the utility of nations, but to provide for the prosperity of all. The Pope then recalls the agreement with Russia by which the position of the clergy was immensely improved. This agreement, the Pope declares, was obtained through requests directly addressed to the Czar, whose spirit of friendship and justice is highly extolled. The encyclical proceeds to exhort the bishops to avoid any spirit of hostility to the civil authority and to inculcate among the Poles the observance of the Russo-Papal agree-ments. Addressing the Catholics of Austria and Poland, the Pope enjoins them to feel gratitude for the religious zeal of the Emperor and concludes with urging the Poles in Prussia to trust to the equity of their Emperor and to observe the laws.

Lord Rosebery and Princess Maud. LONDON, March 23 .- The rumor of Lord Rosebery's approaching marriage to the Princess Maud of Wales has been revived with considerable positiveness in the last two days. It has been discussed at the clubs, but as yet the newspaper; have re-frained from handling it. The rumor can-not be corroborated. The general opinion is that it is without foundation in fact.

Cholera at Constantinople. ATHENS, March 23.-The government has received a telegram from Constantinople stating that nine cases of cholera, three of which proved fatal, have occurred in that city within the past few days. Cable Notes. In a recent conversation the Czar de-

tean forms of irreligion. It was, his Majesty added, the sole formidable enemy of peace and progress, and must be stamped out ruthlessly. The international sanitary conference at aris has approved all the resolutions of the various commissions, including the measures to be adopted at Oriental ports as a prevention against cholera, etc., and the surveillance of the Red sea and Persian gulf in order to insure the healthy trans-portation of pilgrims to Mecca.

clared that anarchy was one of the pro-

THE PANAMA CANAL.

M. Bartissol's Plan of Utilizing the Chagres River Criticised.

NEW YORK, March 23 .- The correspondent of the Associated Press writing from Colon under date of March 15 says: "The announcement received from Paris that M. Bartissol proposes to cut a stone tunnel six miles long through the high level of the Panama canal into which the river Chagres is to be turned and through sluices to discharge into it the excavated earth, counting on the force of the stream to carry it off to the Pacific ocean, has caused no little consternation among the people, and with apparent good reason. The Chagres discharges itself into the Atlantic, and although during the dry season it is not of much extent, being then quite narrow, yet during the rainy season from April to October it becomes a torrential river, known requently to rise six to eight metres within twelve hours, with a flow during a freshet of 70,000 cubic feet per second. The first plan adopted for the canal was a tide level, and then during the Eiffel boom one with ten locks; afterwards a central lake and lastly the present plan of M. Bartissol, which, according to the opinion of many engineers, is impracticable "Further efforts are being made

Bogota to secure another extension of the canal concession from the Colombian government. A protest against this will be sent from the isthmus. Developments in canal matters are expected by the 31st inst. It has been decided to construct at La Boca, the Pacific entrance to the canal. a large pier, alongside of which all Pacific steamers can go and discharge into Panama rallroad cars all Pacific coast cargoes and passengers, thus saving the enormous expense entailed upon the Panama Railroad company by the keeping up of a fleet of launches which hitherto have been engaged in the transoprt service from alongside ship to the Panama wharf, besides avoiding delay in waiting for the tide, which is twenty-one feet. On the last visit of Gen. Newton, president of the Panama railroad. he inspected the site and the estimates are now being prepared for carrying out the work, to do which the concurrence of the Panama Canal Company is needed.

G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT RATES.

Circular Issued by the Citizens' Executive Committee of Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, March 23.-The citizens' executive committee of the twenty-eighth annual encampment, G. A. R., which meets here next September, has issued a circular informing G. A. R. members that hotel rates, with a three days' limit, can be secured from \$1.50 to \$5 per day, lodgings from 50 cents to \$1 per night, and railroad rates from one fare for the round trip to 1 cent a mile. To avoid delay and annoy-Free quarters will be furnished in school houses and other buildings on appli-

DOWN AN EMBANKMENT.

Texas Train Wrecked and Several Passengers Severely Injured.

LULING, Tex., March 23 .- A wreck occurred on the Lockhart branch of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad, near Dale, at daybreak this morning. The whole train, with the exception of the engine, left the track and rolled down an embankment. The injured are: Mrs. E. A. Cowen, Boston, internally; W. B. Liffen, Kansas City, back hurt; Thomas Rogers, Gainesville, scalp wound; James Benkford, inspector of Wagner Car Company, New York, head cut; U. B. Carter, Henryville, Md., leg cut.

TOLEDO'S BALL CLUB. Names of the Players and Dates of

Exhibition Games. TOLEDO, March 23.-Following is the roster of Toledo's baseball club: Carney, captain, manager and first base; Connor, second base; Cargo, shortstop; Hatfield. third base; Henry, left field; Miller, center field; Summers, right field and catcher; McFarland, catcher and right field; Rettger, Blue, Pastorious and Myers, pitchers. The team will report in Cincinnati next week, and play the "Reds" April 1, 2 and 3. From there they will go to St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph and Des Moines, returning to Toledo about the middle of the month, when a series of ten exhibition games with the Cleveland and other clubs will be played before the grand opening of the League season on April 25.

Will Not Import Players.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 23.-Manager Chapman, of the Buffalo Baseball Club, says that he will not imoprt the Canadian players, Johnson and Mulhall, since the question of contract labor has been raised. He looks upon the alleged objection as ridiculous, but rather than take an appeal to the courts, which would be irksome and unprofitable, he will sign American players

The "Colonels" Will Play Here. LOUISVILLE, March 23 .- The "Colonels" from home. That will be with the Indianapolis club, and the date will be April 6 Manager Barnie received a telegram from Danny Richardson, to-day, stating he would arrive in the city Sunday. Most of the players are already here.

General Harrison at the Fair. SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.-This was Stanford University day at the midwinter fair. The students from the university attended in a body, and exercises were held in Festival Hall. Ex-President Harrison delivered an address on California, its

You should keep Salvation Oil on hand; it will cure all aches and pains. Price, 25 gary. The royal house stands but a short cents.

worth and its climate.

PLAYING WITH COXEY

Practical Jokers Find a Good Field in the "Commonweal."

Many Letters from Mythical Persons Promising Financial Aid Received by the "Army" Commander.

ANOTHER GENERAL ORDER

Carl Browne Says Farmers Need Not Fear the Marchers.

Governor McKinley Thinks the Movement Has Been Exaggerated - The Capitol Barred to the "Army."

MASSILLON, O., March 23.-Commander Coxey, of the "commonweal," continues to receive many letters commending his efforts to raise an army to march on Washington, but it is beginning to dawn on him that some of the writers are jokers of high degree. Sheriff Doll has at last awakened to the notion that the army will move from Massillon to Canton Sunday afternoon. He says that it is possible he will call out the three companies of the national guard whose armories are in Canton to meet the army at the western limits of the county-seat and guard their conduct through that city. Carl Browne, first assistant to Coxey, has issued a new general order. It announces that the first roundup Sunday forenoon will be on the grounds of the Massillon Gun Club. Marshal Browne advises that all officers of the commonweal shall refrain from the use of the terms of what he calls "snobacracy," such as general and colonel. Other parts of the general order read as follows:

"Let us hope that the Mayors of Massillon and elsewhere will exercise the surveillance which they do on all occasions, such as inauguration days, great church demonstrations, circus days, etc., when the vicious, made so by unjust laws, commit depredations, and that when such crimes as these, that sometimes occur on such days, are committed the honest portion of the officials and press will not say that we are responsible for them any more than if a crime is committed at the dedication of a church or the inauguration of a President or Gov-

"Let any citizen who joins the common-weal remember that in coming to Massil-lon and going to Washington he is among friends, not enemies, and let us hope and so conduct ourselves as to inspire that feeling in the breasts of the citizens of Massillon and elsewhere and all will be well. At the same time remember that there are a few people in the United States who will never look upon us other than as a reflection mirror of themselves-tigers, bloodthirsty bengals of the jungle, who, having run down their prey, will snarl, growl and fight for it, even if they cannot eat all they have captured. They will judge us as by them-selves, of what they would do if they were as many of us are-hungry. That class of human tigers will try to get poor misguided creatures to join our ranks to sow discord and speak injudiciously, and as at Hay-market possibly be arrested by preconcerted arrangement with officers with bombs in their possession. Let every citizen of the commonweal remember that the law clothes every one of us with authority to arrest any such person found in our ranks, and to call on other citizens to help turn them over to the authorities.

"But it is better, to avoid confusion, to report at once all such information to headquarters. If there be any timid persons along our line of march who have become frightened by the press or addiepated Mayors in ill-advised interviews that we are Huns and vandals, dispel these fears. We have sufficient food promised us so as not to be as much feared as a State militia regiment of bankers' clerks and other scions of dudedom marching through the country. Your daughters are in no danger from us, and your silver and gold are as dross to men who believe in legal tender and money of paper." Mr. Coxey received to-day in cash checks the sum of \$1,411, to be devoted to furthering the "commonweal." Robert C. Gwyns,

of Chicago, writes: "For several weeks I have been giving our proposed march much thought. Have also interested many other prominent realestate men. As a result we have decided to contribute \$1,000, to be used as you may see fit. If you need any or all of this sum at once, please wire me, care of Robert C. Gwyns & Co., Room 901, No. 100 Washingon street, Chicago. Yours for the cause of the oppressed.'

Here is a letter from Michigan City, Ind. "Please find inclosed check for \$300, and draw on me for \$55 per week till you secure the ear of Congress in the people's cause. Also permit me to add that all the hay on my Kankakee meadows is at your disposal if needed while en route.
"T. SIMPSON SLOANE, "President of the Hydraulic Sand Com-

Here is another important missive, addressed to "Gen." J. S. Coxey: "Hail to the chief. Am entirely in sympathy with your grand movement. A century from now your name will be more revered than George Washington's. On to the Capitol at Washington, and give the plutocrats hell. Inclosed please find check for \$100 to aid the great cause of the pe against the aristocracy. Down with the

"GEORGE B. COX.

Senate. Yours in admiration,

"Eighth and Plum streets, Cincinnati." A dispatch from Columbus says Governor McKinley thinks the Coxey movement has been exaggerated. He says that should any emergency arise and the local authorities be not able to preserve the peace and observance of law the State authorities upon notice will be prompt to aid them within the law and the Constitution. Ample authority is confided to the local authorities to preserve the peace and enforce the law. Under Section 1231, Ohio R. S., it is made the duty of the sheriff of every county to preserve the public peace; and to this end he has power to call to his aid such persons and power of the county as may be necessary. Under Section 2006 the Governor, the sheriff of the county, the Mayor of any municipal corporation therein, or judge of any court of the State may issue his call to the commanding officer of any regiment, battalion, company, troop or battery, to aid the civil authorities in suppressing any tumult, riot, mob or any body of men acting together with intent to commit felony or to do or to offer violence to person or property or to break or resist the laws of the State, or when there is any reasonable apprehension thereof; and then the Governor can, if necessary, call out the entire military force of the State, or any part thereof, and can call for volunteers to aid the same. There is nothing for the Governor to do until the emergency is presented, which he hopes may not occur, but if it does, he will be prompt to

Bogus Letters and Checks. CINCINNATI, March 23 .- If all the re-

sources of General Coxey's "commonweal army" are like those represented by the check of George B. Cox. of this city, they will be valueless. Mr. Cox was shown a copy of the letter puporting to be sent to the General and containing a hundred-dollar check, and promptly pronounced it a fraud. "I never sent him a check nor any letter. I have no sympathy with his movement," said Mr. Cox. CHICAGO, March 23 .- C. Givens, a prom-

inent real estate man, denies that he has contributed \$1,000 to the treasury of Coxey's army. He is under the impression that some one had been playing a practical joke. CLEVELAND, O., March 23 .- Some of the Cleveland letters received by Coxev at Massillon offering him men and supplies are bogus. A long search to-day for the owners of the names signed to three of these letters demonstrated this fact. There were no houses at two of the addresses given, and at the third place the people had not written to Coxey and bore a different name.

CANNOT USE THE CAPITOL. Part of "General" Coxey's Pro-

gramme Must Be Changed. WASHINGTON, March 23.-There is one circumstance which may interfere with the main feature of "General" Coxey's army's announced programme at Washington. It has been stated that the object of his bringing his army here is to assemble it on the steps of the Capitol on the 1st of

views upon Congress. To do this it will be necessary to first secure authority from Congress, as there are specific acts upon the statute books forbidding the assembling of crowds in the Capitol, or in the Capitol grounds, for the holding of any sort of public meeting except the sessions of Congress and the assemblages which are incldent to the inauguration of a President. These laws go to the extent of forbidding organized parades through the Capitol grounds. The law is also very strict in regard to the invasion of the grounds and when the societies are given permission march through them they are upon the required to keep strictly walks and driveways. Only on the occasion of inauguration are people permitted to overrun the grounds, There is no place near the Capitol available for Mr. Coxey's purpose, and if he should be refused permission for the assembling of his followers on the Capitol which permission can be granted only by a special act of Congress, the proceedings would not make so great an impression upon Congress as they are in-tended to be. That the necessary consent for the use of the Capitol grounds could be obtained for this purpose is considered extremely doubtful. Congress has always shown itself very jealous of the general use of the Capitol grounds, and a de-

parture in favor of Coxey's brigade is almost unlikely. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia have not considered as a board the impending invasion of Coxey's army. Commissioner Ross was asked what the plan of reception would be. He is not inclined to look upon the matter, and said "It is hard to believe that sensible peo ple will enter into such a move. If it is body that threatens the peace, it is to be supposed that the Governors of the States will arrest its progress. We will probably not take any action until we hear that the body has started. When we hear that it has actually started, and is moving on Washington, instructions will be given to the police to properly deal with them."

Says Her Brother Is a Patriot. WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 23 .- "Gen." Coxey, commander of the army of peace, has a sister and other relatives living at West Pittston, this county. She is the wife of J. H. Ricketts, a prominent business man, is a very intelligent woman and moves in the highest society. In an interview today she indignantly denied the story that there was insanity in the Coxey family. She says her brother is a patriot and an hor orable man. She has the utmost confidence in him and believes that if his present mission is successful the working classes will be greatly benefited. The only thing the sister does not like about the affair is the notoriety it gives the family.

Part of the "Army" Discouraged. HAZELTON, Pa., March 23.-W. A. Evans, a lieutenant of Coxey's "commonweal army," is hard at work to-day endeavoring to keep his forces from disbanding, as disparaging reports have shaken their confidence. Evans, however, is more pronounced in his promises. He has received bushels of letters of offers of assistance. Many of these communications are from cranks, who make extravagant expressions commending the movement. It is understood that Evans has already framed a new political platform, which is to be a conspicuous feature of the demonstration at Washington.

The Gas Belt Recruits. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. UNION CITY, Ind., March 23 .- Every freight train which passed through this city on the Big Four railroad to-day was loaded with tramps en route to Massillon to join General Coxey's army. Nearly two hundred passed through here to-day. One train alone passing here this morning at o'clock carried forty-two men, most of whom were unemployed glass blowers from the gas district. The railroad men have found it an impossibility to keep them off

the trains, and are letting them ride with-

cut molestation. Seven Recruits Sent to Jail. PITTSBURG, March 23 .- Seven more recruits from Lancaster and Philadelphia, who were on their way to join Coxey's army, were arrested in the Fort Wayne railroad yards to-day on a charge of trespass and sent to jail for five days.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Warmer and Fair in Indiana To-Day, with South Winds. WASHINGTON, March 23 .- For Indiana-Fair: warmer; south winds. For Illinois-Fair; slightly warmer in southern portion; probably colder Satur-

day night; west winds. For Ohio-Fair; warmer; winds becoming

Local Observations. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 23. Time. | Bar Ther. | K. H. | Wind. | Weather. | Fre. 7A.M. 30.08 38 71 West. Cloudy. 0.00 7 P.M. 30.20 38 63 West. Cloudy. 0.00

Maximum temperature, 40; minimum temper ature, 36. The following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation March 23, 1894: 0.13 42 0.00 Departure from normal Excess or deficiency since Mar. 1 *329 -0.59-0.66Excess or deficiency since Jan 1 C. F. R. WAPPENHANS,

Another Blizzard. GRAND FORKS, N. D., March 23 .- A regulation blizzard is blowing here to-night from the northwest with a velocity of nearly seventy miles an hour. Some damage by falling chimneys and signs and broken wirdows is reported.

Local Forecast Official, United States Weather

The Enid Municipal War.

cision in the Moore-Gregg municipal war contest case, declaring W. R. Gregg president of the Town Council, the legal Mayor, and ousting John C. Moore. The decision has intensified the feeling and a renewal of the recent trouble is feared when Gregg attempts to take charge. Writing School.

Prof. H. R. Fuller, the writing teacher,

will close his school to-morrow. The Pro-

fessor has conducted the largest school of

its kind in the State, having taught 134

Montpelier (Ind.) Herald.

Impure Blood Bolls, Pimples, Humors,

Cured by Hood's. The following testimonial from Mr. George W. Schulz, a printer at Newell, Iowa, is of special interest as it bears directly upon the bloodpurifying qualities of Hood's Sarsaparilla: "For about two or three years I was troubled with pimples or boils on my face and body,

Mr. Geo. W. Schulz

Cetting Worse and Worse I read about the good Hood's Sarsaparilla was doing and decided to try it. Shortly after I commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla to my great surprise the eruptions began to disappear.

Now I am free from them. I had at previous
times thought that if I did not rid my blood of

this impurity it might lead to scrofula or some other terrible disease. I cheerfully recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all those who need a blood purifier." GEO. W. SCHULZ, Newell, Iowa.

Hood's Pills are hand made, and perfect in proportion and appearance. 25c. a box.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY

is AUTHORIZED BY LAW TO RECEIVE and execute trusts of every character from courts, corporations and individuals. Takes entire charge of estates, real and personal, Acts as agent for the registration and transfer of bonds and stocks and the payment of coupons, interest and dividends. A legal depository for court and trust INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS of money which may be made at any time and withdrawn after notice or at a fixed date and will be entitled to interest for the whole time they remain with the com-

tees of estates will find this company a

convenient depository for money. It does

not receive deposits payable on demand.

TRUST FUNDS AND TRUST INVEST-

MENTS are kept separate and apart from

nor does it do a banking business.

the assets of the company. CAPITAL, - \$600,000

Office: No. 68 East Market Street. OFFICERS.

JOHN H. HOLLIDAY, HENRY EITEL, Second Vice Prest. and Treasurer ADDISON C. HARRIS, SAM'L L. LOOK, First Vice President.



Bargain-Counter Bicycles Are worth just what is asked for them, no more. Don't be missed in trying to save a few dollars, at the expense of a season's annoyance from a clap-trap marked-down wheel. Our wheels are standard the world over, and we are exclusively

HAY & WILLITS, THE CYCLISTS 70 NORTH PENNSYLVANIA ST. Open evenings. Payments or Cash.

Lump and Crushed Coke FOR SALE

ENID, O. T., March 23.-Judge Buford, of INDIANAPOLIS GAS COMPY

TICKETS TO BE HAD AT 49 South Pennsylvania Street

The Weekly Journal, \$1 Per Annum

BEAUTY AND PURITY

Beauty and Purity Go hand in hand, They are the foundation of health and happiness.

Health, because of pure blood; Happiness, because of clear skin. Thousands of useful lives have been embittered by distressing humors. CUTICURA RESOLVENT

Is the greatest of skin purifiers As well as blood purifiers. Because of its peculiar action on the It is successful in preventing And curing all forms of Skin, Scalp, and Blood humors,

When the usual remedies and even The best physicians fail. Entirely vegetable, safe, innocent, and palatable, It especially appeals to mothers and children, Because it acts so gently yet effectively Upon the skin and blood, as well as upon the Liver, kidneys, and bowels. Its use during the winter and spring Insures a clear skin and pure blood, As well as sound bodily health.

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura Resolvent, \$1: Ointment, 50c.; Soap, 25c. Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., Boston. "All about the Blood, Skin, Scalp, and Hair," mailed free-

Women and

Are most competent to fully appreciate the purity, sweetness, and delicacy of CUTICURA SOAP, and to discover new uses for it daily.

Women Only In the preparation of carative washes, solutions, etc., for annoying irritations, chafings, and excoriations of the skin and mucous membrane or too free or offensive perspiration, it has

proved most grateful. Like all others of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, the CUTICURA SOAP appeals to the refined and cultivated everywhere as the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap, as well as the purest and sweetest for toilet and nursery.

